

Whereas the general government of the United States, has since the adjournment of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, been engaged in new, temperate and sincere efforts to obtain redress for the repeated injuries, and satisfaction for the manifold indignities which have been sustained by our country from some of the parties to the present war in Europe; and whereas in the course of these endeavors, a clear and comprehensive view of the proceedings, situation and prospects of the United States, has been laid before the world: And whereas it is just and necessary in so interesting and extraordinary a state of things, that a firm and determined spirit of union, and of confidence in the general government, should be decidedly and earnestly manifested: Wherefore,

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That in their opinion the president of the United States, was fully justified in resisting the novel and dangerous doctrine, that foreign governments have a right by treaties, to which we are not parties, or by proclamations, or orders to diminish in any respect, or in any degree the intercourse of the United States, in innocent articles with ports of their enemies not actually blockaded:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States was fully justified in not conceding to the government of Great Britain the retaliating rights of an injured power, either in the war of that country, of 1793, or in the present war, in each of which the present infractions of neutral rights were committed by the British government:

Resolved, That the president of the United States was fully justified in resisting the pretensions of Great Britain to confiscate the ships and cargoes of the United States, in branches of trade in which that government actually and notoriously license its own merchants, and even some unworthy merchants of the U. S.

Resolved, That after such unwarrantable and inadmissible acts of foreign legislation, after the presumptions of imposition of duties on the shipment of innocent articles of our own produce, from the United States, in our own ships to the continent of Europe, after the insidious offering of rewards to our citizens for breaking our laws, we view with satisfaction and approbation, the rejection of those propositions of the British government, whereby we should have been betrayed into the dishonorable condition of refusing to one belligerent what we had held right to confer to the other, and of unconsciously using a foreign armed force to compel the execution of our own laws:

Resolved, That we respect the firmness with which the president of the United States has refused to sanction any sacrifice of the personal rights of those who sail under our flag to the municipal doctrines of a foreign country, or to its illegitimate practice of impressment in places beyond its jurisdiction:

Resolved, That the re-admission of British ships of war into our ports before satisfaction for the past and security against future outrages, injuries and indignities, and the repeal of the provision of non-intercourse with the opposite belligerent were measures so much more favorable than justice to Great Britain demanded, that the rejection without the compensation agreed to by us of the arrangement of the 19th of April last, though concluded by a plenipotentiary minister; and the selection, deportment and language of his successor, are deeply impressive circumstances, and such as in the opinion of this legislature fully justify the president of the United States, in the sentiments and determinations which he has deemed it his duty to adopt and communicate to the national legislature:

Resolved, That the legislature of Pennsylvania foresee with serious sorrow and anxious solicitude the awful issue to which the circumstances of our foreign relations may ultimately lead, and are earnestly convinced of the just disposition of the legislative and executive authorities of the United States, and the legislature of Pennsylvania are well assured that they are agreeable to the wishes and determinations of their constituents in freely and firmly pledging itself and all the high and important objects committed to its charge, that it will cordially and energetically support every just and necessary measure, which may be requisite to maintain the inestimable rights and interests, the harmony and union of the states, and the absolute freedom and independence of the U. S. against all foreign interference, intrigues, insults and injuries:

Ordered, That the usual number of copies of the preamble and resolutions, be printed for the use of the members.

We are told, that the collector at New Orleans, (one Brown) has gone off, with about ninety thousand dollars of the public money—Brown, though appointed to office by Mr. Jefferson, is a most violent Federalist, or to speak more correctly a Tory.—Balt. Whig.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated New Orleans, Nov. 2, 1809.

"Clarke's long promised book has arrived, but indisposition has prevented my perusal of it. I have barely glanced at it, and promise you it shall be answered. This work occupied seven of Burr's co conspirators more than a year, and I require four months only to detect and expose the perjuries, fallacies and forgeries of this vindictive profligate band. I will not leave a tatter to cover his deformities, but will offer him to the public a spectacle of horror and detestation—How this man and his adherents are sunk below the contempt of every man of character and honor! In the mean time, let not my services, nor the good old maxim, 'audi alteram partem,' be forgotten."—City Gazette.

Rome, August 20.—The Senator, Lucien Bonaparte, has resided in his elegant country seat called Rusinella, near Frascati, since the beginning of the month. It is built near the ruins of the ancient Tusculum.—They have dug up out of a ditch there, a quantity of arms, of vases, a quantity of human bones, and the shaft of a statue, the head and arms of which have been found at a short distance therefrom. The shaft bears the name of a consul. The senator, Lucien, has been so charmed with the things found, that he gave 50 crowns to each workman. They have since dug up another which is that of a matron.

IN CHANCERY.—In Chesterfield County Court, November 13th, 1809.

Thomas Smith, Plaintiff, vs. Stephen Elam and Judith Bass, Defendants.

This day came the plaintiff by James Robertson, in person, his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Elam is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, It is ordered, that the said Elam do enter his appearance in this suit on or before the second Monday in January next and give security for performing such duties as the court may hereafter make in the premises: It is further ordered, that the defendant Bass, out of the effects in her hands belonging to the defendant Elam, do retain sufficient to satisfy to the plaintiff the sum of £9 6s 9d with six per cent interest thereon from the 8th day of January 1807, until paid, and \$9 88 cts. costs, and also the costs of this suit, and that a copy of this order be published in a newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy. T. M. POUDEXTER, D. C. December 16, 1809.

## The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 16, 1809.

Mark our good friends the British!

Extract of a letter to a mercantile House in this City, from their correspondents in London, dated Oct. 31st. received by the Woodroff Sims, arrived at Norfolk with London dates to the 5th Nov.

"The Board of trade are, it is said, about to issue an order to prevent American ships from bringing the produce of the U. States from Neutral ports to this country; that is to say, such produce must be brought to Great Britain or Ireland in British ships—but they will permit the vessel, which bro't the cargo from America, to proceed with it to Britain direct; thus offering a lure to those Americans, who choose to break the laws of their country."

[FOR THE ENQUIRER]

No. III.

Thoughts on the necessity of a change in the laws relating to the Court of Appeals.

It was attempted to be shewn, in the last number, that much of the inconvenience and delay which is experienced in the Court of Appeals at present, proceeds from its having so few judges. So far as the influence of this cause extends, it will of course be remedied by adding to the members who compose the Court. This step it is believed will infuse new vigor into this tribunal and give additional energy and dispatch to its proceedings.

But though the increase of the judges will do a great deal, towards effecting the dispatch of business, it will require other legislative provisions, to come in aid of this important provision, & to effectuate the desired reform. The jurisdiction of the court is too extended & embraces cases which ought not to come within it. The arbitrary right of appeal allows persons to bring before the court causes in which there is no difficulty, and when their turn comes on the docket, are dispatched without hesitation.

The long existence in this state of this right of appeal, seems in the eyes of some to have attached some degree of sanctity to it. And yet when examined, it has few claims either on justice or policy. It would seem difficult to assign a reason why a man who has established the justness of his demand before one of the tribunals of his country, should be compelled to wait for many years, because his adversary chooses, either for the sake of retaining the use of another's property, or perhaps to gratify a litigious, or vindictive spirit, to carry him before an appellate tribunal. In such a case, the person against whom a decision of an inferior court has been given, ought before he is indulged with a new examination, at least to shew some probable ground to conclude that the judgment against him was illegal or unjust. The cases in which this right of appeal will sometimes be exercised, may present circumstances of the greatest possible hardship and oppression to the person having the judgment appealed from.

He who has obtained a judgment for property, in the inferior court, may be in want not only of the comforts, but the necessities of life, and yet his opponent, perhaps with ill gotten wealth, is rioting in every luxury, will protract the state of wretchedness, of which he is the cause, by suspending the claim for many years longer in an appellate court. Slight and trivial will be the atonement to an innocent sufferer, after he has pined out years of penury and wretchedness, and when perhaps he can no longer enjoy the gifts of fortune, that he shall at last be able to come at his rights. And it may very possibly happen, that this great delay in obtaining a decision in the court of the last resort, will reduce the debtor to a situation, which will endanger the debt itself. Nor is this arbitrary right of appeal more consistent with policy, than it is with justice where a debt is claimed of an individual, and a suit is instituted for its recovery, it is generally better for the defendant to know his fate at once.—He will then make arrangements adapted to his actual situation, he will provide funds if he can, to meet what he is to pay, and he will live with economy until he gets clear from incumbrance. But he who appeals even upon very slight grounds, is very apt to flatter himself that he will succeed; and instead of preparing to meet the storm which threatens him, he is too apt to pursue his usual mode of life, relying on his chance of escaping by the decision of the appellate court. The consequence is, that when the judgment comes to be affirmed, and its recovery enforced, that by the addition of fees, costs and damages, it will greatly exceed the sum originally due, and cannot be discharged without immense sacrifices. How many fortunes have we seen in this country, sunk in efforts to procrastinate just debts; and amongst the most destructive modes of procrastination, this indiscriminate exercise of the power of appeal, has always stood pre eminent.

It would seem therefore more intrinsically just, more for the interest of both debtor and creditor, that the power of carrying a suit to an appellate court, should be confined to cases where there is probable ground to believe, that the inferior court has done wrong. Instead of an indiscriminate right of appeal, let no case be removed to the court of appeals but by writ of error, or supersedeas, and in chancery cases by an appeal in nature of a writ of error, either of which modes of carrying the cause to the Court of Appeals, should be on petition to a judge in vacation, or to the court in session. This would have a tendency greatly to a bridge the business of the Court of Appeals, and that court would be confined as it ought to be, to the decision of causes involving difficult questions, and important principles.

The Court of Appeals have already decided a great number of causes, involving most important principles: these are promulgated to the world. Every day we have new cases published, and there is reason to believe, that in a few years we shall have a body of domestic decisions, involving the most important principles which are applicable to our situation, and on which questions of property, will depend.

This will render it much easier for the judges, when applications are made to them for writs of error, or supersedeas, or appeals, to say at once whether they shall be granted. They will have nothing to do, but to advert to analogous principles, which will have been decided in the court, and these will generally decide the propriety of granting or refusing the application. Whenever the cases appear doubtful, the judges will allow

the writ of error, or appeal, so that it may come on to be solemnly argued. This will place the court in the situation it ought really to be. Not engaged in deciding questions of mere fact, matters of account, which could better be settled in a different mode, but employed in fixing rules of property, in establishing the true construction of the acts of our legislature, and giving uniformity and consistency to the administration of the justice of the country.

If it be objected that the court may sometimes refuse redress to persons who are really entitled to it; it may deny their interposition in cases where it is dictated by justice and propriety. The answer to this is, that the court of appeals must at least decide whether error exists in the judgment of the inferior court. Why not therefore confide to that court, or to the judges of it? In the first instance, what must ultimately be submitted to its judgment? It may also be contended, that the great extent of the state may make it inconvenient to the people, to apply to the judges for writs of error, supersedeas, or appeals.

The addition to the number of judges will diminish the weight of this objection. But besides, it is known that as applications are made on the record, and no new evidence can be introduced, such records, can without difficulty be transmitted to the judges.

The facilities of intercourse in this country will render this easy. And in order to prevent inconvenience to the parties by the emanation of an execution, the law may provide that where a person shall intend to apply to the court of appeals, or one of the judges of that court for an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas, the judge, or court whose sentence is appealed from, upon a petition being filed, stating such intention, may allow a reasonable time to be fixed on in the law, for the application, the petitioner filing at the time a bond and security for prosecuting such appeal, writ of error or supersedeas, if allowed, with effect, which bond ought to be declared to be as valid as if taken after an appeal, writ of error or supersedeas actually allowed.

If the change here suggested, takes place, it is believed that the business of the Court of Appeals, will be essentially diminished, without impairing or injuring the rights or interests of any portion of the country. The business now before the court will gradually be reduced, in a few years it will be in the power of the judges within a reasonable time, after a cause gets into the court to decide it. But if the abolition of the right of appeal, should be deemed inadmissible, the only chance of reconciling a possibility of managing the business of the Court of Appeals, with the exercise of that right, will be by imposing considerable restrictions on it, which do not exist at present. What some of these restrictions are, I will endeavor to point out hereafter; but in doing so, I do not mean to relinquish the opinion, that a more effectual and certain remedy would be found, in what has been already suggested.

We kept open our paper last night, to let in the following Intelligence, by the Norfolk Mail:

NORFOLK, Dec. 13, 1809.

The arrival of the fast sailing ship Woodroff Sims, Capt. Haynes in 30 days from London, has put in the possession of the Editor of the Herald papers to the fourth of November. Their contents do not possess that interest which we had anticipated, being chiefly composed of strictures on the administration, conjectures as to the stipulations of the treaty between France and Austria, and anathemas against the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, who, it appears, have not been able to put down the powerful opposition raised against them, in consequence of the enhancement of prices of admittance into the Theatre. The Jubilee, in commemoration of the King's having attained the 50th year of his reign, was observed with much pomp and splendour—but whether this Jubilee was dictated by a spirit of loyalty, for having involved them in the calamities of war, during the greater part of his reign; or whether it was to divert the attention of his subjects from the cloud which hangs over her destinies, we are unable to say. But if we believe the anti-ministerial papers, (the only kind we have received) distress and penury on the one side, arising from her efforts on the continent being completely thwarted by Bonaparte; and on the other, distrust in the ministry and their adherents combined together, must eventually produce something of no ordinary nature. The accounts from Spain represent faint drawings of hope in some of the papers, whilst others dispel the phantom by saying that Lord Wellington had an interview with Lord Wellesley on the expediency of embarking the troops at Lisbon for England.

Gottenburg mails reported, that Mr. Adams, instead of proceeding to the Court of St. Petersburg, went, in the first instance, on a diplomatic mission to Copenhagen.—The papers are silent upon Swedish, Russian, Turkish, or our own affairs.—In fact, we have seldom seen papers exhibit such meagre and chequered appearances. Notwithstanding their barrenness we have made a few selections.—Herald.

Accounts were received in London on the 5th of November, that Talleyrand was dead.

The passengers in the Woodroff Sims, & letters by her, state that an immense number of vessels from France and Holland had arrived in England in October, with products of those countries, particularly wheat from the former, and were loading with colonial, American, and British goods. These were some Dutch and French under Papenburg colours, with some under their own colours and Americans. These vessels returned to France and Holland, and the insurance on them, taking the risk of seizure in port was only seven per cent.—Here we see the folly of commercial restrictions, when opposed to the wants and habits of nations. Late letters from England say, that a vessel from Virginia carried into France, regularly cleared for Tonnage had been released, the captors paying costs.—Ledger.

LONDON, October 31—Nov. 4.

We yesterday stated that Peace between France and Austria was no longer doubtful. A further confirmation has been received in the Monitor of the 21st inst. which contains the following passage:

"PARIS, October 20.—Peace between his majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Austria, was signed on the 14th of this month."

Of the insanity of Napoleon we hear nothing further than the half willing, half reluctant prints of this metropolis, which still cling to that feeble hope as a shield against

the imminent contest with which this devoted country is threatened.

LIST OF NEW MINISTERS.

Lord Liverpool is to succeed Lord Castlereagh as Secretary of State for War and Colonies; Mr. Ryder is to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Lord Liverpool; and Mr. Charles Manners, son to the Archbishop of Canterbury, succeeds Mr. Ryder as Judge Advocate.—The Cabinet will therefore now consist of the following members—Mr. Perceval, Lord Eldon, Lord Liverpool, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Ryder, Lord Camden, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Dundas, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Chatham.

A brighter galaxy than the above, never, we believe, appeared in the political heavens, to command the adoration of mankind; if savages and idiots were the only worshippers.—Surely this is not to be borne.—Lord Chatham!—How has he got over the Walcheren expedition? that expedition, the ruin of the English army and the disgrace of the British name.

Death of the Duke of Portland.

The dissolution of this nobleman, which had been daily expected for some weeks, has at length taken place. His Grace, from the excess of his sufferings was induced to have the operation for the stone performed yesterday afternoon. A large stone was in consequence extracted, and every thing appeared to be going on well, when, unfortunately, about 5 o'clock, an epileptic fit came on, and, after a faint struggle, his Grace expired.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Lord Wellesley. They are of the date of the 16th ult. at which time his Lordship was making preparations for his immediate return to England. Second thoughts are said to be best, and it is therefore not improbable that his Lordship, on reflection, might have found out, that he was rather precipitate in rejecting (as it was generally supposed he did) overtures from Administration. Whatever the motives of his return are, it is certain that he comes home to listen at least to the proposals of Ministers, if not to join them in the Government.

It is supposed that Lord Wellesley will proceed, in the first instance, from Seville to Lisbon, for the purpose of conferring with Lord Wellington on the situation of affairs in the Peninsula, and the state of the British army.

PRICE OF FLOUR, Nov. 4.  
Fine Flour, 90s a 95s.  
Seconds, 85s. a 90s.

STRASBURG, October 13.—We yesterday received the happy tidings of the treaty of peace having been signed, and the following letter was published:

Letter from His Majesty the Emperor, to the General of Division, Desbureaux.

"General Desbureaux.—Bring it to the knowledge of the Empress, by means of the telegraph, that peace was signed on the 14th inst. at 9 o'clock, by M. de Champagny and Prince Lichsteinstein; make the same known to your division, and to the inhabitants of my good city of Strasburg. I pray to God that he may take you into his holy keeping."  
(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"This is a true copy."  
(Signed) "DESBUROUX."

We understand, that the Emperor was to take his departure from Vienna on the 15th inst. in the evening.

PARIS, October 20.—The intelligence of the conclusion of peace with Austria having reached Versailles on the 18th at night, the whole town was illuminated. It was announced here this morning by a discharge of 100 pieces of cannon, and last night published at all the theatres.

LISBON, October 29.—On the 19th inst. a fleet of transports arrived from England, with artillery, ammunition and clothing, and about 1,600 troops to join the broken regiments.

Lord Wellington is still here, but we are in daily expectation of his setting out to join the army.

A few nights since, one of the Russian line of battle ships (a 74) that remained here on account of her not being able to proceed to England with the others, took fire. After she parted from her moorings, she floated for some distance down the river, and excited considerable alarm for the safety of the shipping; she was, however, towed on shore and burnt without doing any damage. The people who were on board were all got out, & we have not heard of any lives being lost.

The scene exhibited by the flames rushing out of the port holes, and the three columns of fire extending to the top of her masts, was grand beyond all description. Several of her guns were loaded with powder, and went off as the fire reached them.

TRUXILLO, Oct. 15.—Soul is at Talavera de la Reyna with 6000 men, & 4000 more are distributed between Valdeverda and the bridge of Arzobispo, which serve as a corps of observation.

The French in Madrid continue to send to Bayonne the principal persons of character, who have any influence with the people.

On the 19th, King Joseph left Madrid for Toledo, with all the French garrison, having left in the capital only two regiments of renegade Spaniards, and a small force. How shameful that Europe should know that the capital of Spain is guarded by Spaniards themselves, in the pay of the tyrant!

MALAGA, Oct. 5.—General Blake, who, with 13,000 men, was at Olot, distant about five or six leagues from Gerona, proposed to attack the enemy, or to fortify himself in that place should they prove greatly superior in force.

The army of La Mancha, which certainly is the most numerous, amounts to from 50 to 70,000 men, and its positions are the same as have been before stated. The army of Estramadura, reduced to 10,000 men, by detachments to reinforce those of La Mancha and Castile, is in Truxillo and its vicinity, and its advanced guards approach the Tagus.

The English army, which, whether it has changed its position we are not certain, consists of from 30 to 40,000 men, and its advanced guards, are near the before mentioned river. The Duke of Parque, with 12,000 men, having joined Senor Mendizabel, whose army amounts to 30,000 men, is between Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo.

Thus, if we observe the position of our armies it will appear that they surround and inclose those of the enemy, which, united in the centre of Spain, are rather reduced to act defensively, than capable of any offensive operation.

It is said that all the troops of Catalonia, regala and Guzmanes, in number 40,000 men, are divided into four divisions, whose

military operations are directed by his Excellency Gen. Blake.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A week has very seldom passed more barren of all intelligence. Bonaparte, however, has arrived in the immediate neighborhood of Paris, and the next arrival of French papers will, doubtless, bring matter of some interest. In the mean time, the following are the only conditions of the treaty which are in any degree known, and, perhaps, it is saying too much, when we state even these as certain. The report, however, on this head, are certainly not improbable, and being repeated from so many quarters, have something of the air of truth.

The cession of Gallicia.

The cession of Fiume, Trieste and Istria, which are to be joined to the kingdom of Italy.

Fiume and Trieste (other accounts state) are merely to be possessed in common by the French and Austrians, until the restoration of peace with England.

Bayaria obtains an extent of territory as far as Lintz.

The grand duke of Wurtzburg is to be the sovereign of the Tyrol and Salzburg.

Bayaria is to be indemnified by a part of the Wurtzburg territory.

It is also said that the frontiers of the Duchy of Warsaw will be extended to the Soan.

We are inclined to believe, however, that the reasons of Austria have not stopped here. Russia has certainly interposed her weight and influence, to prevent the extinction of the house of Lorraine—but France has accomplished as much as necessary to her own security, when she has thus reduced the emperor of Austria into a condition but little superior to that of the king of Prussia.

According to the detached articles in the French papers, the war of Spain, if so it may be called, gives very little trouble or concern to Bonaparte, or his ministers. Within a few weeks we shall most probably have Lord Wellington in England, and such will be the profit and issue of the foolish and expensive business. Surely, Lord Wellington and his brother may hereafter be considered as tried men. This Spanish campaign, and the Spanish mission were wholly their own; they undertook for it, and were responsible for it; yet such is one of the men who is now invited to become the head of the new administration. Government, we suppose, have occasionally their Lusus NARONA—bodies with the heads where the tails should be.

FEMALE SCHOOL.—Frances T. Hughes will open her School for the reception of Young Ladies, on the second Monday in January next, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Nicholson three doors east from the Bank, in which she will teach the following branches of Education: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.—Terms of tuition, for teaching Grammar or Arithmetic, £2 per annum—those who may learn the other branches £6 per annum.—Boarders will be received at £45 per annum including tuition, finding their own bedding—an extra charge of £5 will be made to those whom she may furnish with bedding—payments to be made quarterly in advance.—No scholar will be received for a shorter term than six months—not under less than a year. Needle work will be taught to those who wish it.—From a liberal public she hopes to meet with encouragement corresponding to her exertions.  
Richmond, December 16. 2w4t

FEMALE EDUCATION, will be continued at Mountair the ensuing year, under the direction of Miss Terrell, who will teach reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, grammar and geography. The School will be opened the 15th of January. Terms.—for board & tuition (each finding her own bedding and candles) \$100 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. The most satisfactory testimonials of Miss Terrell's qualifications as a Teacher of the above branches of Education may be seen below. Particular attention will be paid to the morals and manners of Pupils placed at this School. It may be proper to add too, that they have before them an example of domestic economy, and steady industry in the boarding apartment.  
HUMPHREY HILL.  
Caroline, Dec. 16. 1809. 3w

CAROLINE, Dec. 23, 1809.

WE the subscribers have this day attended an examination of the Female School, at Miss Humphrey Hill's, under the Tuition of Miss Matilda Terrell; we have paid particular attention to the progress and attainments of the pupils, in Reading, Writing, Drawing, Grammar and Geography, and with pleasure we profess that we have received impressions highly favorable towards Miss Terrell, in her official capacity. At the same time from our acquaintance with the family of Mr. Hill, we cannot hesitate to say, that a genteel and favorable situation here offers itself to the public patronage: in a word, such a one as we, in the case of boarding out daughters, should deem every way eligible.  
PETER NELSON  
AND W. BROADBUSH.

A request of Mr. Robert Turner, we shall proceed positively to sell on the 6th of January next, at 11 o'clock a. m. on the premises, for ready money, to raise in the first place, about \$1200 to discharge a deed of trust held by Mr. Daniel Couch on the property, and the residue for other purposes; all the HOUSES & LOTS late the property of Daniel Couch, situated on the cross street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's bridge, now occupied by Andrew Hetherington, Samuel Bell and others.—The Houses and Lots will be sold separate, that is, a tenement at a time.  
PROSSER & MONCUE, Auctioneers.  
Richmond, December 16. 1ds

MOSES DAVIS has just opened a complete assortment of GROCERIES, of the very best quality, opposite S. White's new Wagon Yard—whence he will dispose of on very reasonable terms, for Cash or good Leaf Tobacco.  
December 16. 3w

NOTICE.—The Copartners, Fitzgibbon and Vaughan will dissolve by mutual consent on the 31st day of December ensuing.—All persons having claims are desired to call for payment, and those indebted by bond, note or open account, are most earnestly solicited to discharge the same, as circumstances render it absolutely and indispensably necessary that all the transactions of the concern be liquidated with as little delay as possible.

Those persons yet indebted to the old concern of Henderson and Fitzgibbon, are also desired to discharge their respective balances immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES HENDERSON,  
ROBERT FITZGERALD,  
ASA VAUGHAN.

Nettaway County, Nov. 23, (Dec. 16,) 1809.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE the PLANTATION whereon he now resides, near Nettaway courthouse, containing 306 acres, on which are good improvements of almost every kind in excellent order.

Also, 300 acres, by an old survey, on the waters of Little Nettaway river, about 8 or 10 miles from the courthouse, one half of which is uncleared and covered with excellent timber of almost every description, and the plantation in good order for cropping.  
ROBERT FITZGERALD.  
December 16. 6w4t